KENTUCKY BEAR HUNTERS.

NO BEARS NOW LEFT, EXCEPT THOSE THAT RUN WILD IN STORIES.

Three Successors of Bantel Boone in Whose Veracious Recollections of Stronge Fapiloits the Bensts Survive Mont Interestingly, while the Young Fellows Must I.lsten in Sil nee. CANTON, Ky., Jan. 5 .- In the placed period that preceded the war this sweet spot was one of the principal shipping ports for a large section of that portion of "God's country" in-cluded in western Kentucky. It was also the brag town of the region for marble and checker players. Every dry and pleasant afternoon the principal citizens of Canton might be found in the street, beguiling with diminutive spheres the tedium of waiting for business to come to them. When it was too dark to play marbles they devoted themselves to checkers. Their skill in both of the noble games was preeminent, and whatever stranger presumed to tackle any of them was suddenly and severely

The business of Capton is not what it was, but the renown of her solid citizens as wonderful manipulators of marbles and checkermen is still unsurpassed. But there are hours when it is impossible to play marbles, and when even the excitement of checkers is wearisome to the soul. Then they have other resources. They tell stories of hunting and other exploits, and some of their stories would seem, to a person unacquainted with the simple truthfulness of those men, even more marvellous than their skill at the games that have been specified. It is true that there is but little to brag about nowadays, but much is to be said of the times when big game was plentiful in Kentucky. The other night the conversation, after ranging over the upon bears, and this shut out the young men, most of whom had never seen a bear outside of

most of whom had never seen a bear outside of a menngerie.

"Bpeakin' of bears," said Uncle Sam Sheerer, a veteran who loooked as if he might have fought by the side of Gen. Lestie Coomes at the battle of the River Ratein, "thar's a powerful sight of sense in a mule, though that's nothing new. Some folks say that nobody but a nigger understands a mule, but it's my notion that nobody but a mule understands a lineel. You all may think you know as much about mules as anybody, but did you ever see a mule fight a understands a mule, but it's my notion that nobody but a mule, but it's my notion that nobody but a mule, but it's my notion that nobody but a mule, but it's my notion that nobody but a mule, understands nimeelf. You all
may think you know as much about mules as
anybody, but did you ever see a mule fight a
bear? No? Well, I have, and I owned the
mule that did it. Way back in—I reckon we
needed mind the year—I was ridin't through a
patch of canebrake on a big black mule, when a
sigable bear oams out of the brush and made
for me. I didn't have my rife along, and so I
whipped up the mule to get out of the way.
That mule made good time out of the canebrake, but when we got into the timber, he
stopped in the middle of a glade, and
nothin' could make the cussed crittur stir an
inch. As the bear was comin' on at a right
peart pace, I slipped off the dum fool's black,
and shinned it up a tree. When I was well
fixed in the branches, I looked down into the
glade, and saw a leetle the queerest sight that
my eyes had ever been treated to. The mule
faced the bear, and the hear came head on at
the mule. Just as old Brownie was ready to
fight, the mule gathered his heels together, and
flew over his head like shot out of a shovel.
That bear was astonished nearly out of his
senses; but as soon as he could get his wits he
turned square around and made for the mule,
Acan the mule gathered himself up and gave
a flyin'leap over the bear's head, lighth' clear
on l'other side. If that game wasn't kept up
for full half an hour, then my name ain't Sam
Sheerer, and I didn't sit up in that tree watchin'
the whole performance. The mule was in
the highest kind of spirits, and enjoyed
the fun up to the top notch, to judge by
the way ha snorted and snickered whenever he
west over old Brownie. But the bear was the
maddest crittur, I reckon, that ever stood on
four legs. He wheeled and turned, and growied
the fun up to the top notch, to judge by
the way ha snorted and snickered whenever he
went over old Brownie. But the bear was the

mighty tough job I had of it. Perhaps you would like to know how much that bear weighed?"

"I reckon we may as well let that part of the story go, Uncle Sammy, "said Judge Greenway, another grizzled veteran, "You have been so careful to stick to the plain facts so far that I am afraid you might be tempted to stretch it in the matter of weight. There's more things than mules that can still bears, and more things than guns and traps. When I lived in the Green River country, before most of you were born, I had a queer experience with a bear. I had been to the nearest store, a matter of a dozen miles or so, on foot, as my only horse was dead lame, to get some groer-tee, and was bringing home two quart bottles of whiskey and a ball of cord. Going through the words I roused up a big bear that came for me full tilt. I gave him a shot from my rifle, and the bullet struck him in the left foreleg and hurt him pretty badly; but that only made him mad, and he pushed for me on three legs faster than before. There was nothing to do but to run for it, and so I pulled foot for a tail young hickory, and scrambied up as quick as I could, dropping my rifle at the foot of the tree. The bear couldn't climb with three leas, but it was plain to be seen that he wanted me, and meant to have me if he could get me. So ne small around a swhile, and then said down and waited. In the course of time this sort of thing bears to grow mighty tiresome, and I saw that I had to do something. I had a bottle of whiskey in each pocket, and not break one of them."

"Wat a minute. Judge," interposed a young lawyer from Hopkinswille, who prided himself on his cross-examination. "I would like to know how you could climb that tree in a hurry, with a bottle of whiskey in each pocket, and not break one of them."

"Young man," sternly replied the Judge, you were born too late if you don't know that no true Kuntuckian ever braks a bottle of whiskey under any eircumatances. As I sail, I had a bottle of whiskey in each pocket, and I hated to lose the whiskey, b

"Young man," sternly replied the Judge, "you were born too late if you don't know that no true Kentuckian ever breaks a bottle of whiskey under any circumstances. As I said, I had a bottle of whiskey in each pocket, and I knew what an imitative creetur a bear is. I hated to lose the whiskey but felt that I must give up that or my lies. I tied the ead of my cord around the neck of one of the bottles, held it up to my mouth as if I was taking a big drink, and then let it down to the bear, who had been watching me as if he wanted same. He box hold of it as carefully as any of us could do studed it into his me, and didn't take it away taked him littles in the last drop. It aston the held him littles and the last drop. It aston the held him littles and the last drop. It aston far above proof, and theshe got a feeling well, and you may be sure that he showed it. He bearsa by patting and rubbing himself, and then he rolled over and tumbled about for a while, and finally he sat up on his haunches, swaying about and winking at me, fairly begging for more whiskey. I saw that he would have to get it; so I hauled un my cord and made it fast to the other bottle. I put that bottle to my mouth, and I must confess that I allowed a few drops to sip through my gullet before I let it down to the bear. He disposed of it in short order, and then bearan the queerest cutting up, I reckon, that whiskey are aused. That bear was drunk in proportion to his size. He played with the bottle, and he played with the bine attached to it, and I kept belting out move lins for him to play with, horing that he was ecompletely done out. The whiskey areadasily made him stupid, and at last he was so wound up in the cord that he couldn't stir, and to my last the was completely done out. The whiskey areadasily made him stupid, and at last he was so wound up in the cord that he couldn't stir, and I don't suppose he cared to. Then I came down from the read and the cord that he couldn't stir, and you have been shown he was a man in Kenthur and the cord th

that way they would bring them home to me, and went off laurhing. Now, gentlemen, it is the train, if I over rold the truth in any life, that that that the truth is any life, that that the soft hem were marked with my mark. They brought those three bears home to me, and I had plenty of bear meat for the winter, and after that nobedy in the settlement ever thought of disputing my word about anything."

"I would like to know," r-marked that intrusive young lawyer from Hopkinsville, "why you didn't shoot those bears instead of taking all that trouble to mark them."

"Young man," repained the Colonel in accents that mingled sorrow with severity, "It is that to be seen that you didn't live in them days," and that was the last effort of the Hopkinsville lawyer."

"Thought I knew a mighty good store about klosville lawer."
"I thought I knew a mighty good story about coon hunting in the Tennessee bottom," said little Tom Sypert, "but I am inclined to think it wouldn't count in this crowd."

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

The Opinions of State Assessor James A. Brigge-How to Stop It.

With the purpose of learning the views of State Assessor James A. Briggs upon the subsect of unequal taxation and how to prevent it, reporter for THE SUN recently called upon Mr. Briggs, and asked whether his official duties had produced any decisive opinions on the subject. Mr. Briggs said:
"I have read with much interest the commu-

nication of my old friend, Mr. England of THE SUN, in the Bergen County Democrat, in which he shows up the inequalities of the assessment of real estate in Ridgewood township, and in taking the trouble to copy and publish the list of all the assessments of real and personal property in the town of Ridgewood be has done

of all the assessments of real and personal property in the town of Ridgewood he has done a good service, as such a publication shows to the taxpayers the gross and outrageous wrongs done to persons in the assessments. A few years ago, in order to induce assessors to do their duty by assessing all property at its full value, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a law, forbidding payment for services to town assessors where they had not obeyed the law, If this law has not been repealed how do the assessors in Ridgewood get their pay?"

"Are the inequalities in assessments as great in New York and Brooking as Mr. England has shown them to be in Ridgewood?" inquired the reporter.

"The inequalities in assessed valuations are as great in New York and in Kings Counties as in Ridgewood; although efforts have been made by the Tax Commissioners and assessors to correct in a measure, such inequalities, but not to assess at full value."

"How would you correct these inequalities, but not to assess at full value."

"How would you correct these inequalities, but not to assess at full value."

"How would you correct these inequalities for in the city, separately from the building. Then assess the value of the building. Then assess the value of the building. Then assess the value of the bounding. Then is done in Missachusetts, in Rhode Island, in Ohio; and it is the rule of assessment in the city of Buffalo, and in some of the towns in this State. The assessors flx the value of each lot of a farm—i. s., plough land, meadow land, pasture land, wood land, swamp or marsh, orchard, and then fix the value of the house and barn. In this way they get at a correct valuation of a whole farm much nearer than when they imp the whole."

"Are the rules or the law of assessment the same in New York and in Kings counties?"

farm much nearer than when they lump the whole."

"Are the rules or the law of assessment the same in New York and in Kings counties?"

"No. What New York and Brooklyn need is an entire new assessment, and one on the same basis of valuation. In New York real estate is assessed at the sum for which in the judgment of the Deputy Tax Commissioner the property under ordinary circumstances would sell, with such information in detail relative to personal broperty, or otherwise, as the said Commissioners may from time to time require. In Brooklyn the rule is to assess all real estate at such sum as you would appraise it to pay a just debt due from a solvent debtor."

"What are the duties of an assessor?"

"The duties of an assessor are very difficult, perplexing, ardious. None but men of the very best judgment, and of much experience in real estate matters and in building, should be appointed. They should be men of the highest integrity, for they are in the way of temptation. A gentieman who has held many places of honor in the State and nation told me he asked a rich man in New York city, years ago. How is it that your tax on personal property is so much less than mine, when you have so much

And this outer of assessors had been a high official in the city."

"Do rich persons pay their share of taxes?"

No! I do not believe there ever has been a time since taxes were first levied that the rich ever paid their just share of taxes to the nation, State, county, town, village, city, or school district. They do not in this State, as six years of investigation convinces me. In regard to matters of taxation, very few men have any conscience. They will escape if they can. And the laws of this State allow any man to escape all taxes on personal property. Many avail themselves of their legal trivilege. This is their right—although this legal right may be a moral wrong. A man may chinge his taxable securities for two days into

dreds of thousands of dollars than the taxes paid in the city by the incorporated companies. And the towns in which there are railroads want the taxes levied upon them, not only to help pay their State taxes, but their county, town, school, and road and schoolhouse taxes. Several hundred of the towns in this State fluid that railroads are very convenient things to have in a town to milk for taxes. The real and personal estate of every bank is liable for all taxes levied in a town or city.

"I think it would be wise to raise all State taxes seved in a town or city.

"I think it would be wise to raise all State taxes from incorporated companies, and to relieve all other real and personal property from State taxes. But the reason I have named will not allow it to be done. The people will not give up the taxes for local purposes paid by corporations. To illustrate this: In Montgomery County, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad paid last year of school and road taxes in four towns over \$13,000. Another illustration: Dresden, in Washington County, has 32,210 acres of land; population in 1875.

891. The real estate in 1879 saccessed at \$141,398. Of this amount, \$65,000 is assessed to a railroad company. Putnam, in the same county, has 20,122 acres of land; population, 652; real estate assessed in 1879, \$259,955. Of this amount, \$10,004 is assessed to a railroad. In one town the railroad company pays nearly one-half of all the taxes, and in the other more than a third."

"What do you think of appointing a Tax Commission?"

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"What do you think of spointing a Tax Commission?"

"What do you think of population in great importance demands. Let Semators and Assemblyme, and especially the press, agitate and discuss the matter this winter, and then appoint a Tax Commission to report by bill next winter, and the work will be accomplished. New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Massachuseits have done this.

"The Finance Commission to report by bill next winter, and the wor

the ways and aleans Committee of the House cannot devise a system of taxation for five mil-lions of people, in city and country, by sitting an hour or two twice a month, in the evening,

ions of pennio, in city and country, by sitting an hour citwo twice a mouth in the evening, and this with constant interruptions.

The rule for valuing real estate is a good one. Exemptions, corporations, and personal property need the most careful thought of a committee of most judicious men, and if they would report a bill so that every corporation and person should not secording to the ability or value of property, the day of jubiles would not be distant for the poor, who are now oppressed by paying over-much taxes.

Do you think it would be a good thing to publish the assessed valuations of each town and city in New York as Mr. England has done in Ridgewood?

Year great good would come of it. As every man would see the assessments, complaints of inequality and injustice would be made, and assessers would be compelled, by the power of publish column, to to their duty. If the press in this State will only take this matter up, rebilish all the tax rolls, and discuss the question of tax ation carring the year 1889, they will be the real benefactors of the people, and accomplish untold good. It is a good thing to publish the lists of personal assessments and 'swearers off in the city of New York."

THE TENEMENT HOUSE ACT.

THE RESULTS OF THE NEW LAW BUM-

MED UP BY FROF, CHANDLER,

Board of Health and the New York Sanitary American Meeting Tegether— What is said of the Efficiency of the Beard. At a public meeting held in Cooper Union on Feb. 28, 1879, a committee of nine was appointed to investigate the question of tenemen house reform, and take such action as might seem to them desirable. To that committee is due the passage, by the last Legislature, of the new Tenement House act, and the formation of the New York Sanitary Reform Society. The object of the society, as stated by its President, is "to aid, in all proper ways, in improving the sanitary condition of the city of New York, uspecially of the tenement houses and other buildings in which the poor live, and to promote the removal of sources and causes of disease, The officers of the society are: James Galistin, President: Henry E. Pellew, Vice-President; D. Wyllis James, Treasurer: Dr. R. H. Derby, Secretary: Charles E. Tracy, Counsel; and those gentlemen, with the following, constitute a Board of Directors: Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. P. Daly, F. D. Tappen, George S. Coe, Samuel D. Babcock, R. T. Ouchmuty, Bowie Dash, W.

Bayard Cutting, Dr. J. T. Metcalfe, W. E. Dodge, Jr., and Edward Iselin, Jr. Yesterday afternoon, the Sanitary Reform Society met with the Board of Health, in the rooms of the latter, for the purpose of learning something of what has been effected under the Tenement House act. Prof. C. F. Chandler. President of the Board of Health, made a verbal

something of what has been effected under the Tenement House act. Prof. C. F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, made a verbal report, illustrated by exhibits of the methods and resuits of the workings of the health authorities in this direction. He said that the Board of Health was never more surprised than when an organization of residents undertook to aid, with their advice and cooperation, in promoting the work of this department. In their previous experience, when residents interested themselves in anything the Board was doing, it had usually been in an antagonistic cuoxeity, and the change was an agreeable novelty. Tianks to this society, mainly, the Board is now better prepared than ever before to accomplish good. It cannot complain that it lacks funds, nor that the laws are inadequate, nor that it is not supported and encouraged by the cooperation of residents, nor that it is not ieft alone in the selection of good men to do its work; and now, if its work is not well done, the fault will rest with the Board.

With the \$10,000 given to the department last year, through this society, the President reported, forty young physicians and civil engineers of reliability and skill were employed to gain full information concerning the tenement houses of the city. The city was divided into small districts, which were assigned to these inspectors one by one, that in each a careful, thorough survey might be made of every tenement houses have been inspected, of each of which an accurate plan has been made. Every building in which more than three families live is classed as a tenement house. The facts thus gained are massed together for ready reference for general use, by wards. Thus, for instance, here is a presentment of the First Ward, which shows that it has 180 from and 18 rear tenements. Of these, 22 are ventilated by the doors only, and 72 by wholows in the halls. Forty-two were in good, 79 in fair, and 77 in bad condition. Thirty-seven of the houses cover from 90 to 100 per cent, of the house accompli

of flavest-color convivers were. In reach of the standard color than any of the standard colo

COMBAT WITH AN EAGLE.

A Hunter Overpowered After a Severe Struggle and Narrowly Escaping Death. LORD'S VALLEY, Pa., Jan. 6. - Henry Decker and John House arrived here Thursday from Trenton, N. J., expecting to remain several days to fish and hunt. The next morning at daybreak they took their guns and fishing tackle and started for Blooming Grove Pond, three miles distant. While passing through the woods, Decker separated from House, being called away by the barking of his dog, which he supposed was after a rabbit or fox. House continued on and soon reached the pond. He waited over an hour for his comrade's arrival, and then started back to where they had separated. He halloed repeatedly, but received no response. He then followed the tracks in the snow, and after going Some ten days before the hunt was to come off I went out and baited the bears, and then went out and baited the bears, and then went out and baited the bears, and then went out and whethed for them. He good luck I struck three of them that, day, but I didn't kill them-not abear. I don't sub-pose, gentlemen, that there was a man in Kentucky who could outshoot me in those days, and I put in some of my beat work on those bears. I don't sub-pose, gentlemen, that there was a man in Kentucky who could outshoot me in those days, and I put in some of my beat work on those bears. I marked ether would be made and the put in the put them that I was a man built through the left car. That was all I wanted of the bears just them. When the day for the bunt came along, and the purty called at world come of the mean of the put was to the most out them that I was well enough to go. I want I could got and the woods and would like to look them up. They would be made in the woods and would like to look them up. They was tareed at me as if they allowed that I was stranged in the put was the sacray. Perhaps you don't believe me, I said, but what I tell you is a fact. There are five of those bears that I raised and petted, and there are all marked with my hog mark. I have been meaning to get them home before winder, and lay in the meat of three are all my face. There's no look about it, gentlement, and lay in the meat of three or four of them. At this they intuffed the proposed to considerable many and the put the proposed to considerable many and the put the fourth of the proposed to considerable many and the put the put that the put the put the put that the put the put that the put the put the put that FROM SHERIFF TO SHERIFF.

Three Hundred Limit Prisoners Hunded Over to Shertff Bowe.

The transfer of "limit" prisoners from the custody of ex-Sheriff Reilly to the charge of Sheriff Bowe has been going on for a week. There are 300 of these "limit" prisoners, so called because they are imprisoned within the limits of the county instead of within a jail. These are prisoners who have been guilty of injury to person or character, or of fraud, such as slanderers, libellers, assailants, or embezzlers, all of whom have been held in civil suits. Once every three years, when a new Sheriff enters upon his duties, these prisoners are surrendered to the old Sheriff by their bondsmen, who are discharged from liability. Late Under Shoriff Cuming has been managing this for ex-Sheriff Reilly in the ex-Sheriff's office, in the Tribune building. He cancels the old bonds, and sends the prisoners in the custody of an officer to the Sheriff's office. The officer delivers the prisoner, and returns with a receipt for him, made out thus:

Becaved the body of the within-named John Jonest, Parks Bows, Sheriff.

livers the prisoner, and returns with a receipt for him, made out thus:

Received the body of the within-named John Jones.

Perss Bows, Sheriff.

Under Sheriff Cuming charges nothing for this service. The prisoner, having been left in the Sheriffs office, must either produce a new bail bond or go to Ludlow street jail. Five men on Friday, and four or five men and a woman yesterday offered no bondsmen and went to jail. The clerks said that in most instances these prisoners preferred to be locked up, because the board and ledging in the jail is better than they could otherwise procure. In the other cases the bonds that were offered were not accepted by the Sheriff. Perhans, in all fifteen or twenty of these prisoners will be lodged in jail. Until late yesterday evening the bond clerk in the Sheriff's office was busy with the prisoners and their bondsmen. It was difficult to ascertain what the fee was for this service. One clerk refused to say, another didn't know, a third said he charged 37's cents for making the bond, and he thought that the whole cost of the procedure was a little less than five dollars. Sheriff Bowe said that he did not receive a cent for the service, although his responsibility is great. He believed, however, that the bond clerk charged a small fee, which is his (the clerk's) perquisite.

When a prisoner who had just given ball was asked what he had to pay for this renewal of his liberty, he replied that he paid \$6.75, and that he understood that all the others paid the same amount.

A member of a conspicuous law firm was asked yesterday what fee is regulated by law for the transfer of a prisoner and acceptance of new bonds. He said that the fee is made up of many little fees, some of these charges being in the sum of a shilling for the various operations which complete the taking of the bond. In all he thought the fees amount to between 87 cents and \$1.25. By referring to a legal volume he found that a charge of the saidwed for the act of receiving the prisoner so that it was, in his opinion

JOHNNY COX ASHORE.

A Cabin Boy Accused of Theft, and his Aceuser Ordered Out of Court.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Mrs. Helen Wolker of 190 Madison street, whose husband is at sen, accused John Cox, a ad of 15 years, with having stolen a gold ring from her. She told Justice Murray that the lad had been cabin boy on the ship with her husband, and that the latter had left him at her house when he went to sea again. She said that John was a bad boy, and she did not want him at her house any longer.

The boy told his story. "I hail from Glouces-

ter," he said. " I arrived here six weeks ago from Cadiz and Vigo, in Spain, aboard the ship Oliver Thuriow. It was aboard the ship that I became acquainted with Henry Wolker, the

with having sold intoxicating liquor on Sundays, Nov. 16, 23, 30, and Dec. 7. Dressel and Hauck compose the well-known firm of Dressel & Co., lager beer brewers. They make large shipments to New York, Albany, and other cities, where their brand of beer commanist a ready sale. Hauck gave ball for appearance before the Grand Jury. His partner, Dressel, stood trial before the Recorder admitted the selling, but claimed that the beer was harmless and not intoxicating. The presection, headed by A. W. Baynolds, President of the Law and Order League, produced a large number of winesses. It was shown that the beer sold and drank on the Sundays named tasted like lager beer, even though it was sold under the name of weiss beer. Several Aldermen and ex-Aldermen testified that the beer was not intoxicating, yet the hilarrous condition they generally were in when returning from Dressel's brewery was strongly contradictory of their testimony. One Alderman swore that he had forty years experience in the beer drinking business, and his appearance seemed to indicate it. It did not take the lecerotical to the testimony, that kind of Schenick beer was long to come to the conclusion that, according to the testimony, that kind of Schenek beer was intoxicating, and he fined the defendant #30, or

imprisonment in the county pail for thirty days. The fine was paid, and an appeal is taked of Great indignation is expressed by the German portion of the population, who as a class, are peaceably disposed citizens here. The action of the Grand Jury in the other case is looked forward to with considerable interest. Curious Postal Orders Thirty-four Years Ago. UTICA, Jan. 10.-In moving the American Express Office a lot of old documents were found relating to the mail service, among which are the following instruc-tions from the Post Office Department to Contractor Butdone from the Post Gines Department to Contractor Rut-terfield. Role 11, Instructions of March, 1880, says. "You are expressly prohibited from fransmitting or being con-cerned in transmitting commercial intelligence anead of the insalt and from earrying letters or other instable matter and of the mail and from conversing over your route those who are energed in that business." Rute 12 is "As you are responsible for the terson to whom yet it "as you are responsible for the terson to whom yet intrast the mail, you will observe that the law iorbids the employment of any other as a carrier than a free white person."

How the Farmer Missed It.

From the Burlington Burleys. if I had told her in the spring
The cold, old story briefly,
When the sparrow and the robin began to sing,
And the ploughing was over chiefly! But haste makes waste, and the story sweet, I reasoned, will keep through the sowing. This drop the corn and plant the wheat, and give them a chance for growing.

Had I even told the tale in June. When the wend through the grass was blowing, Instead of thinking it rather too soon, And waiting till after the mowing?

Or had I hinted, out under the stars, That I knew a story worth hearing Now the barn is full, and so is the bin, DECIDING FOR RAHWAY CITY

THE END OF THE SUITS AGAINST EX-TREASURER J. P. CROWELL.

Court for this (St. Francais) county has a curi-His Liabilities and Those of his Hondsmen Foot Up about \$56,000-" A Vested Hight in Freedom from Presocution" Talked Of. Joseph T. Crowell, who has been a Government printer in Washington, and Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, became Treasurer of Rahway City, N. J., in 1869, and continued in the office until February, 1877. Lately Judge Van Syckel of the Supreme Court rendered a decision against him in a series of cases in which the city was plaintiff. Whether there was a deficiency in his accounts between 1869 and 1872 has not yet been determined. His bondsmen for those years were J. Henry Stone and Joseph S. Smith. They demurred to the suit on a point of law, and the decision in their demurrer has not been reached. The question of the amount of their possible liability was

postponed until after it should be decided whether they were liable at all. This was suit A in the series of suits brought by City Attorney Legile Lupton and Thomas McCarter.

Upto 1872 Mr. Crowell received a salary of \$6.00 and two per cent. on moneys collected on the sale of all land soil for arrearages of taxes. Then the law was changed, as it was supposed, in favor of economy, but the new set, in effect, gave litm one and a half per cent. on all moneys residence and the law was changed, as it was supposed, in favor of economy, but the new set, in effect, gave litm one and a half per cent. on all moneys residence and half per cent. on all moneys residence and half per cent. On all moneys residence were not entertained until 1875. Then an investigation was begun, and new bonds of \$30,000 were required. George P. Gordon of printing press reputation signed them. But during this term of Crowell's office—that is, from 1875 to 1877—there was not only no deficiency, but, on the contrary, a part of the previous deficiency was made up. Gordon, therefore, escaped liability. All of the cases were tried before a referee in Amgust, 1878, and the referee reported in June, 1879, and Mr. Lupton moved the Supreme Court to confirm the report. Crowell and his bondsmen demanded a trial of their case by jury, but afterward consented to a fuel roase by jury, but afterward consented to a fuel roase by jury, but afterward consented to a fuel roase by jury, but afterward consented to a fuel roase by jury, but afterward consented to a fuel roase by jury, but afterward consented to a fuel roase by jury, but afterward consented to a fuel roase by jury, but afterward consented to a fuel roase by jury and the proposed consented to a fuel roase by jury and the proposed consented to a fuel roase by jury and the proposed consented to a fuel roase by the confirm the report.

Syckel has now given his decision of the referee.

Suit B covers a period from June 4, 1872, to July, 1, 1873. On this suit, Judge Van Syckel decides, the city is entitl

Early Sunday evening a colored man rushed breathlessly into the publication office of The SCN, and, throwing down some silver, called for a dozen of the mrowing down some saver, cased for a dozen of the morning's newspapers. Receiving them, he darted out, and made a tour to the other newspaper offices, purchasing a supply of papers. Loaded with them he started up that he made to the same of the savet and the savet and

"Well, dis yere nigger am jus' goin' home an' guy hisself a kickin'?"

"Why, what's up?" inquired the stranger, laughing.
"Whenes t up? Dat's jus' what am both rin' dis nigger. The 'drunk, 1819?

I was steep, an' I heard dem bells ringing. I wakes, kind ar sulf'en like, an' runs all de way from Sulfivan street in des yere paper offices for my paper—fought in was see'n clock Sulfilay thornin'; an' I hed been sleepin' all day." Was seven close salinar mornin; an a new seven account all day."

The man laughed and moved away, while the negro scratched his head in a perplexed manner, and muttered:

Dats de 'soilt of makin' New Yers calls an' mixin' 'rinks' shead shekn' to one princ'ble. Dis yere nigger am a fo'l, an' he kno's it."

Three Scaled Indictments.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 9 .- The Grand Jury now in session in Rochester came into court to-day, and pre-sented three scaled indictments. The indicted parties are not in custody, and their names have not been announced, but a detail of nearly a duzen detectives have just concluded the lains of overhaming everything at the headquarters of the Rochester nownbrokers. Stolen goods have been found in several instances, and the detectives are free in the expression of the common that leading powerhances have been in collusion with burglars and thieves. Those best possed believe this revenities and thieves. Those best possed believe this revenities and thieves, and other places for a year or more. Welchester, and other places for a year or more. Welchester, and other places for a year or more. Welchester, and other places for a year or more watchestwitty the burglars, who had some initialistic envenient method for disposing of the property so that they could not be traced. The statement is made on your softeness that the three sealed indictinents are actived Rochester passubrokers representing large capital and resources. are not in custody, and their names have not been an-

A Joke that Cost a Young Man his Life. NORWICH. Conu., Jan. 10.-Mr. William Bailey. aged about 30 years, died in his tather's bouse, in Bozrah about eight miles from this town, several weeks ago. He was of strong, hearty physique, and his talents and character gave promise of a fine lature. His illness And the was of strong, hearty physique, and his talents and character gave promise of a fine lature. His times was brief and of a singular nature. His three brothers are physicians, and he was doctored first for pneumonia and alterward for spinal mentionis. The three brothers acted as pail bearers at the timera. It is now pretty definitely without his the yeight pan's death was the result of a fixe by one of his companions. One day, a short lime before he was taken ill, William crossed his father's kitchen to sit down in a chart, near which a friend was standing. As he stoored down, without hooking behind him, and he will to the floor heavily. The jarring blow affected the spinal column fatally. The "loke" cost the young man his life. FASHION NOTES.

Languedoc is the newest luce. The peacock fan train is revived.

The Spanish lace voil is worn again.
Jet grows more and more fashionable. Square trains are no longer fashionable. The Merveilleuse is the latest large lace cravat bow The most popular overskirt takes the name of the

Spanish lace has been revived in Paris since the Spanish marriage. Tode religious, or nun's cloth, is only another name for white French bunting. Normandy point grows in favor for trimming black vel-The rows most awd for flower garnitures are jacque-neut and Marshui Neti. Tuile de laine is a new disphanous all wool material cold for evening dresses. Deep gauntiet ouffs reaching almost to the elbow have been invited this season. Plush collars and cuffs will be much worn on early spring dresses and wraps.

Fancy dress caps remain in vogue for both morning and sweating wear by matrons. The fashion of having the corange of different material from the skirt will prevail in the spring. from the sairt will prevail in the spring.
White French lumning so fashionable at the moment, is nothing more than white measured the kine.
Apple blossoms make lovely dower panels for the side garmines of voing arris evening dresses.
The most popular material for full dress tollets for very young ladies is white hole religious or nun's cloth.
Full traines are very fashionable, but they should be worn only by tail, simbler women with long nexts. Artificial dowers in jardinarces, pots and rilted baskets are used this season for homehold decorative purposes. Balloms with parachites filled with artificial dowers are said in the flower stores for the purpose of hanging

Water likes, and occasionally calla lifles used spar-incity are among the tavorite flowers for ornamenting dispinanous ball dresses.

Yellow marigold, dishliss, hollybooks, and even sun flowers appear as corsage bouquets for ladies who affect picture-pic styles of dress.

picturesque savies of dress.

Ropes of him torget-me-nots with a sliver cord intertwined form the decoration of many lovely evening toilels for young girls this season.

Sliver lare, sliver cord, sliver fringe, sliver tassels, and
sliver braids are all much used with delicate artificial
flowers in the garnitures of ball dresses.

Long laws labots extending below the point of the corsaire and buttoned up within the bodice at the waist line
and cropping out shove and below that point, are worn
with dressy home toilets in the evening.

MUNDER WITHOUT A MOTIFE.

The Premeditated Crime of a Man who is Thought to be Invane.

FARMINGTON, Mo., Jan. 3 .- The Circuit

ous murder case before it. Some weeks ago one Eli Cuningham, who has always been regarded as of weak mind, was found in the wood, where he had been sent by his employer to chop wood, with an ugly gash across his throat, from which he was bleeding profusely. He was minus his pocket knife and a small sum of money which he was known to have had on his person. On being questioned he said that he was approached by a stranger, whom he supposed to be a tramp, and who asked him to lend him his knife, and that on receiving it the stranger immediately attacked him, cutting the gash across his throat. He fainted, and on recovering consciousness the stranger was gone.
as also his knife and money. The affair caused much excitement at the time, and for several days the Sheriff and his deputies scoured the country, but found no traces of the would-be murderer. After some three weeks, when the interest in the case had somewhat subsided, the community was again startled by the announcement that a young man named Beard, working for the same farmer who emiloved Cuningham, had been found in the farmer's kitchen foully murdered. The public mind at once associated the nurder of young Beard with the attempt on Cuningham's life, and there was a general conviction that both crimes were the work of the same person, but who, no one could conjecture. At the time of the murder the farmer's tamily were away from home, Cuningham and Beard being the only persons on the farm. Soon after the murder a neighbor coming across the farm, fell in with Cuningham and asked him to accompany him to the house, which he did. On reacting the house Cuningham led the way by the kitchen door, but on entering sprang back, exclaiming, "Oh! some-body has killed Beard!" An examination showed that Beard's beard had been mushed aimost to a jelly by some blunt instrument, and then almost severed from the body. An alarm was at once given, and the Sheriff hurried to the scene of the murder. In the mean time blood was discovered on Cuningham's clothes, and on being pressed for an explanation he confessed to having killed Beard, saying that he went up behind him and struck him several blows with a sione hammer, and then cut his throat with an ax. But the strangest part of the affair was that he disclaimed any bad feeling toward Beard, and declared that he had no motive whatever, only that he "thought Beard ought to die." On being further questioned relative to his own recent adventure he confessed that the story of the assaut was all a fabriention of his own, and that the wound on his neck he made with his own hands to make the story be told where his knife and money were secr covering consciousness the stranger was gone, as also his knife and money. The affair caused

court.
Galleston, Jan. 9.—A News special from Cambridge, Texas, says M. A. Seav, who was supposed to be insane, went to the residence of J. N. Ladd, ten miles east of here, and shot Ladd dead without the least provocation. Thence he went to Samuel Tubbs's house and shot him five times. Tubbs is not expected to live. Seav then went to Logan's form, informed Logan of what he had done, and before he could be prevented, placed the pistol to his own head and blew out his brains.

THE BILLINGS MURDER.

Approaching Second Trinis of Billings and

of Jones, his Principal Witness. Ballston, Jan. 6 -The approaching term of the Supreme Court, which convenes here next Monday, promises to be of unusual interest, as subposenss, returnable the 19th inst., have been issued in the Billings murder and the Jones perjury cases. Each of the defendants-Jesse Billings, Jr., charged with murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, and George W. Jones, with perjury committed in behalf of Billings—have been tried, the trial and deorge w. Jones, with perjury committed in behalf of Billings—have been tried, the trial of the former resulting in a disagreement of the jury, and Jones being convicted but o dufning a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Billings is out on ball, but Jones is in jail, and it is probable that a motion to be made to take up the latter's case first will be successful. In any event, the prosecution are determined that the Billings trial shall not go over the term if they can prevent. It is considered highly improbable that a jury in the Billings case can be obtained in Saratoga County, as there is scarcely a man in the county who has not formed or expressed an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused man. Simuld such a contingency arise, the indictment will be sent to Attany. Schene-tady, or Montgomery County for trial. The people claim to have much new and important evidence against Billings. It is said that the Hon, Chauncey Shaeffer of New York will take the place of ex-Senator Charles Hughes in the delence of Billings.

Jones will be tried without a jury, his case having been sent to the Circuit from the Oyer on a writ of certiforart. His counsel sought to have the writ quashed, but the General Term and Court of Appeals affirmed the action of the Supreme Court at special term in granting the writ.

The demands of legislative committees and of courts agon the Western Union Telegraph Company for messages to be used as testimony in investigations and suits has led to the drawing of the following bill, which is to be submitted to Congress:

and suits has led to the drawing of the following ball, which is to be submitted to Congress:

All telegraph messages delivered for transmission to any telegraph computer availing fiscil of the provisions of title 65 of the Revised Statutes and copies thereof made by such contraining at the place of destination, or at any historical report, that to deemed to be prevate paiers of the scalars and receivers of such messages, and shall be proceedings to mirrasynable search and setzure, and from prevention as evidence in individual and existance proceedings, to the same extent as letters sent by the United States mail.

Stolen Money Recovered in the Court.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 9,-On Dec. 1, 1876, the United States Express Company, at their office in New York city, received from the Bank of North America 2 money package containing \$5,000, which they t money package containing \$5,000, which they undertook to deliver to the First National Bank of Bath. The package reached here the maxiday, and on being opened was found to contain nothing but waste paper. The case was given to some of the most skilled detectives in the country to work 0, but as yet the missing money has not been found. The First National Bank of Bath, or which them is to the first same of the s

Auxlety About the Ice Crop.

Bondentown, N. J., Jan. 10.-There is much anxiety felt in this city and vicinity in regard to the ice erop. The Pennsylvania, Kuickerbocker, and Silve erop. The Pennsylvania, Kuckerbocker, and Silver, Lake Ice Communites' houses, situated on the banks of the Delaware River, about two unless trom this city, besides mainfuldunis' houses, are entirely empty, and it is branch that there will be no crop the winder. The Delaware River is entirely clear, and the massenger bonts are running resultant true back and forth between Burnateton from the public of the community which the proposed of the communities are not and look which there communities are and countries are and countries are not and they wanting a cold shap so that that they may be employed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M -A German mile is equal to 4% English miles. W. J. H.-Ga to the City Hall library and ask to see the Revised Statutes of New York. Everyday Reader - The following lots of carpets to billed is integrated as you suppose. Briddeparter - Address your letter to John Smith Broaklyn, kings County N. Y. Then it will be sure to N. E. The Senate bull limiting the time within which describes can be tried by confrontation to three years from the date of the alleged desertion, has not yet passed the House. Il Senuette -U-age and politeness require the Secretary to rise when he addresses

From the Congregationalist. From the Congressionarist.

It we fear the 's wall, 't to be content.

In Whatenever, state;
It care not where now life be spent,
In our at temple rate.

If once I must be much news.
Of Correct those wan head,
May agree to inntile said to Jews.

His love in word and doed.

"This love it is constrained in a found in a fire or sward. To also all deteror exacts. If I may it such the World To welcome subjects, sometry, sometry, out a for the work with the for they will be in by drive to gold, And what what is the strike in gold, and wash out at the strike.

"I am persuated that my lose To Christ as ever came

Tachrist, ever rain;
And so I amids have the cross.
United whether the cross.
For all when to Christ Joses have ghalf refractful to;
But he within to the termine give
And awerbest liberty.

"So to the weak became I weak,
That I what to ray them in;
And to the choose wind draw seek,
He came I struct to win
Persuadance the sent bond and free,
Lest any no news,
Twe bond of the choose way.

The to rate the choice and popular
Press forward on my way."

O Paul' our prophet, tracher, friend!
Our marity and our said.
What blessed remired thou dest lend,
When flesh and spirit faile.
Beth coince makes its strong to bear
Wints very may be sent.
And which for well or his we fare,
Paul bids us be content
Eleano

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Manager of the Louisiana Lottery Says that the Ticket for \$100,000 Was Not Among Those that were beized by the Police That the property clerk of the Police Department has among the tickets of the Louisiana State Let-tery Company, seized by Capt. Kealy a tew days ago, the tery Company, seized by capt. Realy a few days ago, the ticket that drew the capital prize of \$100,000, in the December drawing, is desied by Manuger Moore of the New York office. The number of the ticket is 0,300, and that ticket was never received in the New York office, he ticket was never received in the New York office, he said. "I know the numbers of the tickets that were seized." he sided, "and I know, mind you Pknow, that the ticket that drew \$100,000 is not among them. Whether any of the tickets have drawn prizes I do not know, for I have not yet lo ked at the numbers, but even if the property clerk has a ticket, or two tickets, or any number of tickets, that drew prizes I would not cash one number of tickets, that drew prizes I would not cash one of them in this offlice. I would rejer the holders to the it does not them in this offlice. I would rejer the holders to the it offlice at New tricans, and I think they would have a high unse of think the money. There is one thing that would put a stop to the whole think, and that is that no consideration was given for any or the tickets that were solzed. If so individual had one of those tickets, for which he had given us a consideration, and it drew a prize, we would pay it. If we declined to pay be could see us under our charter."

The Irish Rellof Movement.

Charles Stewart Parnell and John Dillon paid their respects to Mayor Cooper yesterday. The Mayor promised to cooperate with them in raising funds to re heve the distress in Ireland.

The sgitators started for Philadelphia at 3 o'clock ; the afternoon.

The following telegram was received resterday by
Mayor Cuoper:

Dunin, Jan. 10, 1660. Mayor Cooper:

The Hon. Elmard Choper, Mayor of New York:
Distress increasing, and depends required.
LORD Mayor or Debtas, Irish Relief Committee.

The Mavor's reply is as follows: To the Lord Mayor of Dublia:

I wreatly deplore the increase of distress in Ireland, and will cames your despatch to be communicated to the ficility Committee here and to the public press.

EDWAID COOPEL MAYOR,

John E Develin, the new Central Secretar for his substitute, will be in attendance daily in room be at 22 Park place. The new Irish Famuse Relief Committee, toward from the Parel Secretary of the Mayor Committee, will also have bendquarters there. NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1880.

John James Boughton Released on Batt. Mrs. Mary C. Houghton and Mrs. Emma A.

Houghton, the relentless wives of John James Houghton, watched eagerly for his appearance in the Yonkers cours watched engerly for his appearance in the Yonkers cours room yesterday morning, when it was expected that he would be examined. They continue their alliance against him, and are, apparently, entirely free from jealousy of each other.

A good deal of disappointment was manifested in the court room when Ambrose H. Purdy, who appeared for Hosariton, and that his clear would waive examination and await his trial. Bull was offered, and accepted, in the sum of \$1,002. When Houlethon was taken from the jodice station to the court room, to skin his ball bond, a librous of persons followed and gazed curiously at him. He was apparently indifferent to his position, but he seemed thred and out of sorts. He was nearly desend, and his hair, which is rapidly turning gray, although he sellid a continuaritiely young man, was carefully brushed. After the required ball had been turnished, he was liberated.

Boughton persists in his assertion that he procured a divorce from his first wice, and was at liberty to marry again.

Gateman Rollige's Sentence.

Anron B. Rollins, a gate keeper of the Metropolitan Railroad, was tried in the Special Bessions yeste-day for stealing thekets. His associate, Pedro Agromonie, old not appear, and forfolted his bail. Bolline's confes-sion after his arrest, was introduced in evidence against sion after his arrest, was introduced in evidence against him. Mr. Tullis, Rollins's counsel, said: "I sak the mercy of this Court, not so much for the prisoner as for his witdowed mother, the relict of Coroner Rollins. I sak the mercy of the Coort for the vice of this man, who is now at his point of death, and who will leave two little children. If this man did commit the offence of which his is charred, let it be remembered that he has a beavy exponsibility upon him, and that this company required of its men a trim appearance, yet only pays them one dollar and a quarter a day." Justice Kilbreth said that as this was Rollins's first offence, a likit punishment would be as effections as a more severe one. Boiling was then sentenced to dittern days' imprisonment.

An Austloneer's Arrest.

Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers of 70 Reads by the Sheriff on a warrant issued by Judge Denohue in a sait begun by H. B. Claffin & Co. to recover \$4,405.Tf. on the ground of sileged faile representations made by Mr. Ford as to the financial condition of his firm in procuring goods on credit. It is avered by Claffin & Co. that Mr. Ford made several statements at different times concerning the firm's financial condition, to the effect that they were worth \$50,000 and had only \$6,000 or \$7,000 inhaliting that they had real estate at Tom's River N. J., worth \$10,000 and unincombered. When the noise has the first had been such that they were smaller to meet them, as his firm was insolvent. If was tomed that the property in New Jersey was only worth \$100 having a mortrage for \$5,600 upon it. Suit was found that the property in New Jersey was only worth \$100 having a mortrage for \$5,600 upon it. Suit was found that the property in New Jersey was only worth \$100 having a mortrage for \$5,600 upon it. Suit by the Sheriff on a warrant issued by Judge Denohue in

Involved with J. Lloyd Halgh.

The firm of Macy & Molloy, manufacturers of umbrellas at 225 Broadway, had business relations with J. Lloyd Baigh, and have allowed their notes to go to protest. It is said that Haigh held the notes, and the protect. It is said that Haish held the notes, and the firm wrote to him to protect them, but he was anable to do so. Mr. Macy said vesterday that the firm dissolved on Dec 31, and he was liquidating the husiness. He ad-mitted that the notes had some to protest, but declined the sive the total amount, saying that it was a small sum. The firm would pay all the creditors in full, and were not

The End of the Deviln Will Contest.

In the contest over the will of Mary Devlin, the mother of John Deviln, the contractor, of this city, which for nearly two years has been in progress in the King- County Surrogate's Court, Surrogate Dailey vester, day decided to admit the will to probate, holding that Mrs. Deviln, aithough advenced in years, possessed testamentary expactly, and that no undue influence had been allowed. The amount of property owned by Mrs. Deviln did to take the following the surface of their distribution and was sentenced to prison, be removed to her all of his property, worth about \$10,000, and as the will gave everything the widow possesed to her said John, the other said, Frank and James, began the contest, expecting it is said, to share in the increasing supposed to have romained in their mother's hands in the event of the will being broken. the mother of John Devlin, the contractor, of this city

A Lad's Attempt at Suleide.

Henry Hang, 17 years of age, who lives in the rear of 229 Second street, was discovered at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by his father writhing in pain. A yesserially increming by his father writing in pain. A bottle was beside his bed with half the contents govern the was marked. Murtaile Actal. The father alarmed the homes and milk was pourted down the last's throat. Ambutance Surgeon Weselfull, from Belleviar Hospital, succeeded finally in restoring him, and is the homestal, yesterdey, he was considered out of danger. Mr. Hong thinks that the cause of his son's attempted succide was due to nervous prestration. He would spend the most of the inclint in reading trashy literature. The boy said that he had been badly treated.

The Police Mutual Aid Association.

Sergeant William H. Lefferts, President of the Police Mutual And Association, in his thirteenth annua report, says that thirty-one members died in 1979, to whose widows or other heirs was paid a total of \$57,667. During the thirteen years of the association's raisence there has been poid to the heirs of decreased members a grand total of \$510,564.50, the average amount paid at each death being \$1,165.70. The amount contributed to this total by each members he has belonged to the association in a continuous statement of the second death in the second death at the contributed to this total by each member who has belonged to the association since its organization is \$211.50. New Jersey's Latret Sanks Story.

Mr. Decker Coykendall, a farmer near Libertyville, Sussex County, N. J., found a den of snakes a day or two sgo. The reptiles were in a torpid condition. and Mr. Coykendall filed a bushel carn basket and sars of a bug with them. He carried them home and pared them in a wooden bux. There were eighty-eight makes the air seventy-six of them being black makes and twelf the ordinary milk snakes. Among the black snakes are several that measure nearly seven teet in length, and some of them weigh nearly four nounds.

A Post Office Dictum.

By orders from Washington, received yesterby Orders from Washington, received yester-day the Postmaster has supped the delivery of all letters addressed to Baxter & Co. of 17 Wall street. T. Potter Wight of 33 Wall street, and Benedict & Co. of 62 Wall street, whose business is to induce version types distors to invest manny with them. Baxter & Co. wrote to the Post Office yesterbay asking that their letters he forwarded to the Irend Letter Department. Richard B. Baxter, the principal in the firm is said to be sejourning in Europe. Haigh and the Grocers' Bank.

In J. Lloyd Haigh's office, yesterday, it was

said that the statement of Mr. Foster, the assumer will be ready to-morrow. Receiver White said that he will make no statement until he removes his first dividend. He has determined that the labilities of the Greece Hank amount to \$502,00 but the assets cannot be determined and the amount of unsound paper in the bank's possession is ascertained. Jolly Artons.

The Arion Singing Society inaugurated the season of winter lestivities of the class in which many of the German societies of this city find pleasure, by hold-main their resums in St. Mark's place, last evening a "Lands seasont." These theorities are characterized to the most directions can, and the programmes proported by the kinese out, and at the army or also raily see bur-league. The President of the Aribits is Fritz Beringer.

Pigeon Shooting to New Jersey. A number of crack shots assembled in West

Side, N.J., yeaterday, to witness a pageon match for \$50, between Joine Cochy of Albany and Gen. Howtor Wikesburre, P.a. The Committees were 50 herieses, three years read rise, whiley yards boundary. The match was varied contested. The voorth was Colly and as carried off the prize. Colly killed 30 and Hoy 124. Car Horses Attacked.

A singular disease has broken out among the horses in the stables of the North Hadson Hailway Com-pany, in Cuton Hill, N.J. Several horses have died from the disease. The symmetric horses have deed from obscure as not to attract attention until it was too late.